

Daily Democrat.

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STAMPS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.—From and after this date, Postage Stamps, and Stamped Envelopes of the old style, will not be received in whole or partial payment of subscriptions to the Daily or Weekly Democrat. The new stamps, or new stamped envelopes, must be sent to be used in crediting subscription accounts for the Democrat.

Human Wisdom.

The theologian of the Courier, not being able to see any human wisdom in the war, undertakes to ascribe it to the Almighty Ruler of the universe. We have no doubt that Divine Providence has permitted this war; but the work is none of His. Human wisdom had nothing to do with it either. It is fruit of human ambition. We saw the nest in which Secession was hatched. A mutual admiration society of politicians, who had long held office and power, saw that their lease of office had expired in the Union. All the assembled crowd saw it. They struggled desperately to hold on to power; but it was manifestly gone. They could rule no longer, and they resolved to ruin. They united with men who had long desired a disruption of the Union; with the entire body of disappointed, ambitious men who were out of credit with the people, and who could only run into power on a new hobby. They used the ill conduct and ill temper of a weak old man in the Executive Chair to divide and distract the Democratic party. They planned the election of a Black Republican President, that they might use that fact to accomplish the end. The politicians assured Kentucky that the election of Lincoln would be no cause for a division of the Union. The very men co-operating in this treasonable purpose professed the loudest devotion to the Union. At that time the people were not ready to be robbed of the best Government ever made by human wisdom. They needed party drill and manipulation to get any part of them ready. So far, these politicians of desperate fortunes have made remarkable progress, not by human wisdom, but by the craft, cunning and clap-trap of the well-drilled politician and demagogue. Human prejudice, passion and bigotry are coarse material, which the vulgar hand can manage. It requires no greatness, no real wisdom. Not a man of the whole school of revolutionists can give a sensible reason for this rebellion. We have had the best of Governments, and the maxim, "let well enough alone," is good for individuals, infinitely wiser for Governments. These revolutionists plunge into the greatest hazards. The epitaph of this country is already written. It was applied to an individual. This man was well, wished to be better, took medicine, and here he lies.

We let go the good we have, better than any other people ever had, for an uncertainty; for what may come out of a bloody revolution. We know, or ought to know, what we lose. What we are to gain is a shadow, and shows not human wisdom, but the wisdom of the dog that dropped the bone of meat in his mouth and plunged after the shadow in the water below him.

We show the wisdom of the spendthrift, who wastes a fortune he has obtained from an industrious and frugal parent, stupidly unconscious of its value till the last shilling is gone.

Such is the human wisdom that is displayed in the war, and by the demagogues who are striving to get Kentucky into revolution.

What is Kentucky to get for the sacrifice of the Government made by Washington and his associates of '76, handed down to them? She gets Canada down to the Ohio river, with about one-third of her slaves within thirty miles of the boundary. She is to run the risk of providing them all a place of secure refuge, at the very doors of their owners. The slaveholders in all this region will wake up in the morning with their property gone, safe out of their reach, on the other side of the river.

King Cotton can make war when it suits King Cotton's ambition; and it is idle to talk about peace. Human wisdom could not fix terms of division to-day, much less could human ambition and bigotry. Troubles must come, and woe to Kentucky when they do come. Here she lies, in sight of swarming millions of enemies, with eight or nine hundred miles of border exposed, which, in a score of years, will be torn, ragged and desolated, under the foot of hostile armies.

We turn with disgust from the destiny the vile ambition of these worthless demagogues has fixed up for Kentucky. And, make the best of it, and grant what nobody but a utopian dreamer deems possible, that we have separated in peace, after the slaughter of scores of thousands, and the accumulation of a debt of a thousand millions; then we have the luxury of being ruled by a class of politicians who have run all these risks, who have pandered to the prejudices and passions of the South. We can send

them to Richmond, instead of Washington, to register the edicts of King Cotton. The people at home will have the right to pay a debt of a thousand millions, and only seven or eight millions people to pay it. They will have the right to travel North if a foreign Government will allow them; the right to pay for a permit to visit the graves of their fathers, if they happened to live on the other side of the river; the right to trade with their neighbors, buy a pound of butter by paying a high tariff on it.

The people of Louisville are entertained with great promises as to what this city is to be. It is to be a great manufacturing town; the Lowell of the Southern Confederacy. So we are all to rub out, begin where we started thirty or forty years ago, throw away about nine-tenths of what we have, change all investments and go through bankruptcy to glory. What a spectacle of utopian dreaming is here! Verily, human wisdom has little to do with the whole matter. In general and in detail it is one disgusting mass of ignorant puerility. It will take more than human wisdom to make anything out of it.

Now, we advise Kentucky to exercise human wisdom, and not plunge into folly or law breaking, trusting to Providence to get her out safely. He has made no promises to such people; but he has said some ominous things. He, no doubt, will bring good out of evil; but those who do evil need not look for the good; for "what a man soweth, that shall he reap."

The Courier, in its complacency and mendacity, assumes that the people refused the Journal and Democrat, but that the Courier was suppressed by the authorities when the people wanted it. So far as the Democrat is concerned, not a subscriber discontinued the paper from the seceded States. Some wrote to know what was the matter; others have called and made arrangements to get our paper, notwithstanding the prohibition.

It was rascally postmasters and vigilance committees, who assumed to say what people should read, that stopped the Democrat in those dark regions. The people of the South dare not take the Democrat, for fear of the self-constituted despots who assume control over the reading as well as over the persons of their neighbors. This nefarious despotism reigns supreme in all the seceded States.

The Secessionists insist that their notions of neutrality is the neutrality of Kentucky. They impudently assume it, in spite of the action of the Legislature. They will learn that the mustering of troops in Kentucky, under the stars and stripes, is no violation of constitutional neutrality, and the Union men are for no other sort of neutrality. We have waited and submitted long enough under the threats and insults from our neighbor. Tennessee has raised troops, stationed camps all along the boundary; she has robbed us of property, and invaded our soil to do it. We, however, are not to have troops on our soil; that is a grave offense to Tennessee and the Tennessee Kentuckians. We shall see if Kentucky is to be a slave of the Southern Confederacy or any of its parts.

The Secessionists of this vicinity are very sure of war in Kentucky shortly. If they are resolved to make war, they know it, and have a right to proclaim their purpose. We exhort them to peace, however, and obedience to law. It was telegraphed that the President had resolved not to allow Kentucky any longer to occupy a neutral position. He has never allowed it. He can't allow it. It has existed because it has suited the circumstances; that anything new has happened, is a mere telegraph lie.

One regiment of Colonel Rousseau's brigade came over to Louisville yesterday, marched through some of the principal streets and returned to camp. We refer the reader to the sufferings inflicted on Louisville by it; in what peril our city and its people were placed whilst Lincoln's hirelings marched with Lincoln's guns upon Kentucky soil. We can't do the subject justice with our human wisdom, and we have no other to guide us. Some of the *super* or *sub* human writers in the Courier may spread out the enormity in its due proportions.

We never heard of a party that has so little pretext for war as this Peace party. Troops are raised of Kentuckians, and camped on Kentucky soil. It is not pretended that either the Constitution or law is violated by these troops. This the Peace men can't endure. They can't keep the peace under such circumstances. They feel belligerent, and can't keep peace unless they make a chance to fight.

It is not true that the Secessionists are in favor of neutrality in Kentucky. They are in favor of naked resistance to the constitutional authority of the Government. That is just what they insist on now. They are going to fight the citizens of Kentucky, if they enlist under the Federal authority and camp on Kentucky soil. This is open rebellion, not neutrality, everybody knows.

In the land bureau of the Interior Department, Judge Edmonds, the Commissioner, has lessened the number of clerks over fifteen per cent.

We will have to give it up. The Courier has finished us. The last straw which dislocated the spinal column of the ship of the desert, known among the illiterate as the camel, has been placed upon the Union. Was it not enough that war, pestilence and famine should fall upon us, without this additional *anathema maranatha*? The course never fell upon our nation till now; we never felt it till now, as was remarked by a Hebrew in the celebrated case of Shylock vs Antonio, reported in 1st Shakespeare. To begin, however—not to delay in taking this episcurean feast set before us—we have some poetry from the Courier. We call it poetry—of the hardest kind—which nothing but the theological editors of the Courier could have ekhumed.

The Reverend Editor introduces the touching lines in the following pathetic manner: "The following lines are from the pen of a patriotic citizen of Missouri, who has been sorely persecuted for opinion's sake, by the minions of the Northern Despotism." When we reflect that the writer "has been sorely persecuted for opinion's sake," the fountains of our heart overrun our eyes, and we forgive him for unintentional errors. We know, however, that our readers are impatient to join with us in commutation, and enjoy the full luxury of woe. So here is the poetry:

MISSOURI.
The greatest "monger" the Western States,
The truest "monger" the Border States,
Thou stood'st near 100 years,
Thou now stand'st in tears.
Oh, Missouri! Oh, Missouri!
With what fury
Is thy peace assailed!
Deep thy glory valled!
Are thy fields destroyed?
Sore thy folk annoyed!

Has the tongue of man ever uttered, the pen of man ever written, or the ear of man ever heard, anything so sublime! Untrammelled by base laws of prosody; unswayed by the cowardly subtleties of reason, and unshackled by disloyal imagination, it leaps (the poetry) full-armed in its naked nonsense, like Minerva from the brain of Jove, into the arena, and defies the world to deny its originality.

Can the reader bear any more gems? Another verse, superior, if possible to the last:

Thy springs so pure embowered,
Thy mines so rich overworked,
Thy fields so green and blooming,
Adieu to their canons' booming.

The "embowered springs" is good, and so is the "overworked mines." "Thy fields" is "booming cannon" is, however, the best of all. We look upon it as an unparalleled, splendid, and daring flight of the imagination—a perfect gem, a *bijou*, a choice morsel fresh from the "embowered fountains."

How we would like to publish it entire! How much we regret that we cannot republish it at all! But can we overfeed the State in tears, and drown out the whole country? Are we to have all the men, maidens and matrons weeping like Artemisia over the tomb of Mausoleus? Never! never! never! Let it be sufficient to say that, never since the morning star first sang, nothing called poetry has ever been anything like this, and as long as time lasts there never will be another such written or sung.

Laying aside all party feeling, we confess our fault—we acknowledge our sin. As the Courier is mighty, let it be merciful, and, in the name of Momus, never try our exchatory qualities so hard again.

Secessionism stood upon its respectable head and tore several boards off the fence, yesterday, because a tell-tale graph said that the Government would not recognize neutrality in this State. It generally takes that inverted position when anything looking like a violation of Kentucky's position comes from the Government, but stands straight in its shoes and looks as innocently in the face as a lamb when Kentucky guns are stolen by Tennessee and Kentuckians arrested for deserting their Secession camps.

JAMES G. DAVIS, THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT.—We are informed that some persons have been led to believe that the Times correspondent is our young friend James G. Davis, the son of Wm. S. Davis, the lumber merchant. The young gentleman called upon us, and most emphatically disclaimed the letter and disapproves of it. In justice to him we make this publication, although all who know him well, know that he is incapable of writing such a tissue of falsities and absurdities as are contained in the letter.

The footprints of a leading Secession speaker were plainly visible in the Courier's leader of Friday. It sops all around, and every Secessionist, big with speech, gets his turn, like a grist at mill, in the columns of that paper. It has in turn been the advocate of every party that has ever existed in Kentucky, and is a sort of sewer in which the filth of party runs.

Gov. Magoffin, our facetious and handsome Chief Magistrate, has sent emissaries to Washington and Richmond. He has sent so many to one place or another that he is like a badly trained dog—always off on a new scent.

General Rousseau's brigade came over to the city yesterday to receive a stand of colors presented to them. They are ordered immediately to St. Louis.

The Reporter, published at Cannelton, Ind., has hoisted the name of Joseph Holt, for President, in 1864.

The Secession Meeting of the Delegates from Jefferson County.

In our idle walks yesterday, we passed by Fifth street, between Jefferson and Market, and a gallant friend told us that we were at liberty to walk into the Convention of Jefferson county, and meet those who sincerely desire to raise white flags.

We took the liberty of walking in and reviewing the troops. The Hon. Samuel Geiger, a gentleman who has the courage of declaring himself a disunionist, and for which we honor him, was Chairman of the Peace Convention. A Mr. Simpson was the Secretary.

We counted fourteen good friends, for whom we have a great deal of respect, every one of whom were in favor of their rights and a white flag. The aforesaid fourteen were all that appeared in that hall for whom we felt like cheering and re-echoing the applause due to men who declared themselves for their rights.

Messrs. Editors of the Democrat, it is not often that your reporter weeps and sheds tears of blood at seeing good men gathered together in council. If there were no resolutions appertaining to the white end of humanity's wardrobe, it is to be positively ascribed to the fact that there was not that immense gathering contemplated by friends nor the amount of necessary white linen. Let us wear it in our heart of hearts—let us remember it always, that fourteen men met in Concert Hall by a concerted movement, and saved the country.

The reporter of the Democrat may be excused if he refers especially to a warm personal friend, whom he has never ceased to honor—"not to put too fine a point on it"—the Hon. David Meriwether, whose frowning had dropped darkly over his eyes. The Hon. David was cool, not physically, but fashionably. When our reporter and his reporter's pencil came, God forgive us! he swerved himself around, and we saw nothing but a broad back of country cloth and a better hat than the reporter could wear.

How well it is for brethren to dwell together in unity! How is it that we have such peaceful and pleasant recollections whenever your reporter remembers the gay and festive hours in which he and Mr. Meriwether met? "May my right hand forget her cunning, and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth," are your reporter ceases to remember and honor the candidate for whom your reporter has voted since twenty-one.

Forgive these tears and pardon the reporter's emotion! But to facts.

Chairman—Sam. L. Geiger.
Secretary—Peyton Simpson.

Committee on Resolutions—David Meriwether and several other names not reported.

And thus it ends in a school boy's story.

A DAY OF TERRIBLE EXCITEMENT.—Yesterday morning it was understood that fifteen wagons would carry provisions to the Southern Confederacy, guarded by two armed men to each wagon. Officer Kirby took twenty men to intercept the goods. The city, in the meanwhile, was rife and ripe with excitement. On every street we heard of orders for State Guard troops to go out. Dispatches were sent everywhere. In the midst of this excitement, it was reported that Louisville was to be attacked by Tennesseeans and Secessionists. Not a citizen, no matter what his political opinions may have been, but trembled at the thought of war coming unexpectedly upon us.

In the midst of this excitement, several companies of General Rousseau's brigade marched through the city, on parade. General Rousseau's brigade, however, is ordered to protect themselves and Kentucky. They are for the neutrality of Kentucky, earnestly, honestly, and sincerely.

The Courier and its readers are, no doubt, delighted with the announcement that war on Kentucky soil is inevitable. They labored hard in the Legislature to bring it here, and now if they have got it, in spite of the Legislature, they must be gratified.

Do not let the mortification of defeat, growing out of a partisan struggle, nor the elevation of a party to power that we firmly believe to be dangerous to the country, convert you from patriots into traitors to your native land.—S. A. Douglas.

FAILURES AND SUSPENSIONS.—The Commercial Bulletin's list of business changes gives seven failures and suspensions in Boston, fifteen in New York, three in Philadelphia, and twenty-five in other places—a total of fifty for the past week.

Commissioner Halliday, of Cincinnati, delivered his opinion on Thursday in the case of Thomas B. Lincoln, who was arrested on the charge of treason. He is fully committed for trial.

DEAD.—Michael Camey, a heroic member of the Eighth New York Regiment, who was engaged in the Crimean war, and participated in the charge at Balaklava, received his death blow at Bull Run.

The white flag party will to-night put on their white night-gowns and go quietly to bed, to sleep, perchance to dream of a victory won by bullets where ballots failed.

The increase of correspondence from the Washington postoffice, consequent on the war, is enormous, 70,000 letters a day being sent off.

There are some men who remind us in their political course, of a fellow standing on the edge of a board over a stream, while a couple of wags at each end are continually vibrating it. He totters, shakes, quivers, expostulates, and dares not move, either backwards or forwards, for fear of a fall. To-day he is for the Union always. To-morrow it ought to be divided, as yesterday he thought Kentucky's neutrality had, or had not, been violated, according as his digestion had been good or bad, or according to the impression made upon him by the first positive minded man he met in the morning. There are some in Kentucky, good men and true, who change their opinions—if they have any—far oftener than their linen, however particular they may be in that respect. They must be fed on spoon victuals, nursed and petted like a colicky baby at night. They cry for the paper all the time. Is not the question simple enough, however we may desire as to the modes of attaining what we desire? If you are for a division of the Union, declare for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and urge a submission of the vote to the people whether Kentucky shall secede, revolute, or abscquatulate with them. If you are for Union, its preservation or reconstruction, then oppose, with all your zeal, such a step as the recognition of the independence of the seceded States. At the same time hold out and be willing to accept any terms of compromise that may be made. All other issues *pro* and *con*, resolve themselves purely and simply into whether the Union shall or shall not be preserved. The white cotton party, the non-taxation party, and all of those parties, with varied and variegated aliases in reality, are pyropropagians—every one—fire-eaters, Secessionists, revolutionists, disunionists. In fact, and in truth, they are for a dissolution of the Union. The neutrality party, whose efforts have been neutralized—(joke)—or the "Union" party on the other hand, have been and are for the Union and for peace. Now our spoon victual friends can see and determine which of these two ends are best. It is, shortly, Union or disunion. Keep this in view as the only question, and no one can hesitate.

We publish, by request, this morning, the law of Congress "to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes." It will be seen by the third section of the act that those persons giving information, by which property is taken which is intended for the Southern Confederacy, become interested in such property to one half its value. We presume, if the full bearing of this act had been fully understood, there would not have been such an amount of contraband trade carried on from this city as has been of late.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, if, during the present or any future insurrection against the government of the United States, after the President of the United States shall have declared, by proclamation, that the laws of the United States are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the Marshals by law, any person or persons, his, her, or their agent, attorney, or employee, shall purchase or acquire, sell or give, any property of whatsoever kind or description, with intent to use or employ the same, or suffer the same to be used or employed, in aiding, abetting, or promoting such insurrection or resistance to the laws, or any person or persons engaged therein; or if any person or persons, being the owner or owners of any such property, shall knowingly use or employ, or consent to the use or employment of the same as aforesaid, all such property is hereby declared to be lawful subject to prize and capture wherever found; and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the same to be seized, confiscated, and condemned.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That such prizes and capture shall be condemned in the District or Circuit Court of the United States having jurisdiction of the amount, or in admiralty in any district in which the same may be seized, or into which they may be taken and proceedings first instituted.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Attorney General, or any District Attorney of the United States, in which said property may at the time be, may institute the proceedings of condemnation, and in such case they shall be wholly for the benefit of the United States; or any person may file an information with such an attorney, in which case the proceedings shall be for the use of such informer and the United States in equal parts.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That whenever hereafter, during the present insurrection against the government of the United States, any person claimed to be held to labor or service under the law of any State shall be required or permitted by the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due, or by the lawful agent of such person, to take up arms against the United States; or shall be required or permitted by the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due, or his lawful agent, to work or to be employed in or upon any fort, navy yard, dock, armory, ship, or in any military or naval service whatsoever, against the government and lawful authority of the United States, then, and in every such case, the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due shall forfeit his claim to such labor, any law of the State or of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding. And whenever thereafter the person claiming such labor or service shall seek to enforce his claim, it shall be a full and sufficient answer to such claim that the person whose service or labor is claimed had been employed in hostile service against the government of the United States, contrary to the provisions of this act.

Approved August 6, 1861.

NICHOLASVILLE, KY., Aug. 23, 1861.
MESSRS. HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.:
Gentlemen: I presume to say that there are not fifty persons, of respectability, in Kentucky outside the Secession party—and I might confine myself to the same proposition in the Union—who are opposed to a just and equitable settlement of our present distressing difficulties. We observe that there is a new and hypocritical change in the tactics of the late Secession party in this State. They assume to be a peace party *par excellence*, and audaciously expect all opposed to their arbitrary dicta to be recorded among those who are for war! war!—merely for the sake of conquest, without any emotions of patriotism. I am for peace. So are the Union men of Kentucky, and I believe of the United States. I say also, that if some impartial umpire will step between the belligerents and implore peace upon grounds honorable and just, I will shout success, success! But is this the principle upon which this so-called party—a veritable misnomer—is proceeding? Are they exempt from party malignity—party animosities? Are they not sworn (K. G. C.) to put forth their best efforts to enhance the interests of Secession? Then, how dare they presume to command the peace, when they cry eternally at the triumph of one party over the other? They care not for peace! there is a probability of their success in their nefarious designs to divide this Union. Let these peace missionaries doff their party garb, and present themselves as consistent men and urge both parties with equal love and impartiality, they may in that event attract some notice as peace-makers. But they wish peace upon their own terms. This will never be granted. They want one party to lay down their arms and leave the battle ground, with their backs exposed to charges of musketry and cannon from the other. Is this the result of fair and unbiased arbitration? Is this the way we are to be dictated to by portions, and that, too, under the guise of a "peace party." Do they wish peace? Let them rally as one man, and quell the mobocrats of the land, who are stopping cars, threatening to tear up railroad tracks and resist laws. Do they want peace? Let them tear down their large posters, upon which is inscribed, in large letters, "opposition to taxes." Do they wish peace? Let them encourage obedience to the law, which will secure peace. Do they want peace? Let them acknowledge the authorities of their Government, which is not political dictation, but law and civilization. Do they wish peace? Let them respect the opinions of those who differ with them. I am of the opinion that peace will be restored when law is made the rule of our action, and not partisan inclinations. This is what every Union man in Kentucky wants, and peace upon any other basis is simply to taximize the term. If, as I have said before, these peace men, whirling around like so many motherless kittens, really desire peace, let them lay aside partyism, and let us respect law, and urge the adoption of peace upon the fundamental principles of equity, justice, &c., and not upon mere party opinions.

The editor of the Louisville Courier thinks he must dictate terms to the Union men, upon which they must cease their defense of our common country. His motives are not pure: simply because he says nothing to the South about laying her offensive weapons down in order to establish peace. What would you think of me, friend Harney, if I were to interfere with you and a supposed combatant, and say to you, Lay down your arms, Mr. Harney—let's have peace, don't strike this, my friend; and say not a word to him, but rather encourage him to burnish his deadly weapons in your sight, and defy the civil law? Would you not think me a very unjust peace maker? Would you think me a lover of law? Surely not. But if I interpose, and say to both, Cease hostilities, abide the supreme law of the land—I become a real peace maker! My claims are worthy of note. But this peace party is all a deception. They resist the law, the foundations of peace, civil and religious. They resist co-operations in their rights. They threaten destruction to property, if it is conducted contrary to their notions. They must have everything their own way, or they cease to respect men, property, and law. Gentlemen, your silly cant for peace is too apparent. It won't stand the trying ordeal—law and impartiality.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.—A gentleman who left Springfield on Saturday last, states that he saw a large force of Confederate troops there, but does not know how many. He was told that a large body had left Springfield in the direction of Bolivar and Warsaw, and that 2,000 had already taken possession of Bolivar.

A man by the name of Avery arrived at Rolla yesterday morning from Lebanon, and states that 250 Confederate soldiers got in there on Monday. He supposes they are an advance guard of the Springfield army. Messrs. Churchill, Turner, Tutt and others are in jail at Lebanon, being citizens of that town. Churchill is postmaster.

Lebanon is about half way between Springfield and Rolla, and nearly eighty miles in an air line from Jefferson City. Bolivar is something like forty miles from Springfield, a little west of north.—St. Louis Republican.

CUCUMBER TOAST.—Select your cucumbers—fresh, crisp, medium size—just as you would prefer it stirred up in the usual manner; pare and slice lengthwise in cuts a quarter of an inch thick; rinse in cold water, dip each singly in flour, and hurry them into the dripping pan, using for material to fry them, the gravy in which either beefsteaks, veal cutlets or mutton chops were cooked; or butter may be used; but be sure to fry briskly until the slices are light brown on both sides; have your bread toasted, buttered or dipped, as you prefer, and close at hand; slip the slices of cucumber hot from the pan, between slices of toast and serve at once. Any one following these directions implicitly will find cucumber toast really good to eat.—American Farmer.

We understand that a portion of the rails on a switch of the Lexington & Frankfort Railroad, near Payne's Depot, were torn up on Wednesday night. This, we presume, was done to prevent any further transportation of "Lincoln guns" over the road.—Lexington Observer & Reporter, 24th.

Democrat.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.
Office—East side Third Street, between
Market and Jefferson.

After all the rumors about a fight on the Louisville and Nashville road, the eighty men returned last evening, and no difficulty at all occurred. They got off the train at the Lebanon junction and overtook the six wagons with the contraband, took them back to the train, put the contraband goods on the cars, and brought them back to the city last evening at 8 o'clock. A rail was displaced this side of Boston, which threw one of the freight cars off the track, by which four or five men were slightly injured. Several men were along with the wagons, as a guard, but they made no resistance.

It was not the Home Guard that took the contraband goods, but some of its members, who went on their own responsibility.

STATEMENT.—In regard to an impression abroad, that many boys, that cannot be governed elsewhere, are sent to Forest Academy to be reformed, I have only to say, that I suppose, among so many young Americans in the land, I get my share of them, from my well-known experience in managing boys. It is but due to justice, however, for me to say, that the discipline of my school requires a speedy and thorough change, or all such are sent home.

I know no school that can claim a class of more studious, and better regulated boys, than can Forest Academy.

See advertisement.

aug 23 43 B. H. McCown.

Stephen Girard's Theory of Advertising.

The example and precept of one of the most successful business men America has seen, may be worthy of attention at the present time. Mr. Girard wrote: "I have always considered advertising, liberally and long, to be a great success in business, and prelude to wealth. And I have made it an invariable rule, too, to advertise in the dullest time, long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out; as, by keeping my business before the people, it has secured me many sales that I would otherwise have lost."

We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of Messrs. James Traube & Co. They are in receipt of their fall and winter stock of dry-goods, which they are offering at extremely low prices for cash. This is one of the oldest established and largest dry-goods houses in the city. Merchants visiting the city will consult their interests by calling and examining their goods. Messrs. Traube & Co. have arrangements with importers by which they are kept constantly supplied with all the latest styles of goods in the market. Their house is 608 Main street, opposite the Louisville Hotel.

The grand show of white rags to have been made yesterday did not come off. They were inquired for diligently all day, but could not be found. It was proposed to send out the bell man to ring up a flag or two, but the bell man wouldn't undertake the job. A forlorn-looking set of peace men were gathered together from the country, who looked meek enough for peace men, but hadn't a single rag or resette. So this latest humbug proves an abortion. What next?

POLICE COURT.—Saturday, Aug. 24.—Commonwealth by John Crow, vs. Jno. Aliston sen., and Jno. Aliston jr., assault and battery; discharged.

Jno. Keenan, drunk and disorderly; \$100 for two months.

Commonwealth by Jas. Cunningham, vs. And. Shafer, peace warrant; own bond in \$100 for six months.

Michael Fielder, obtaining money from Jno. Ridge; discharged.

John Hofnagh brought in from the work-house, and admitted to bail.

KENTUCKY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The exhibition yesterday morning was unusually fine. There were splendid specimens of Lemon Cling, Leopold, Catharine and other peaches; Bartlett, Seckel and Yellow Egg plums; German prunes; Black Hamburg, Frontignac, White Sweetwater and Damascus grapes from the graspery, and Delaware and Union Village from the vineyard. A large number of highly pleased spectators attended the exhibition.

We direct attention to the advertisement of Cedar Grove Academy, situated in Portland, Ky. This is an old established school, and one of the very best in the country.

We are indebted to Mr. Munzenheimer for an excellent lithograph of Gen. Sigel. Mr. Munzenheimer has it for sale, with various other pictures and stationery at his depot on Market street.

Thanks to the ever-attentive messengers of the Adams Express Company for St. Louis, Cincinnati and Indianapolis papers upon the arrival of the train.

STAMPS.—OLD AND NEW.—We cannot take old stamps in pay for subscriptions from this date. We will receive the new stamps for the fractional parts of dollars.

E. S. Worthington, Esq., the white rag man, left some days ago for Tennessee. He has got an office in Dixie, it is said.

See advertisement of Loretto Female Academy, Marion county, Ky.

INHUMAN ATTEMPT TO POISON.—Two or three evenings ago, while a young man named Bennett, member of Capt. Dill's company, of the Twenty-fourth Indiana Regiment, was walking backwards and forwards as sentinel, outside of Lafayette Park, St. Louis, near the entrance, he was approached by a young man who, with a friendly face, asked the sentinel if he did not feel weary, to which the soldier replied, "Yes, I do feel a little tired," when the kind faced stranger, after a word or two of further conversation, asked him if he would not accept a piece of his pie. The sentinel thanked him with heartfelt gratitude, and ate the pie. Shortly afterwards he was seized with convulsions, and was carried by his comrades to the hospital tent. The physician of the regiment found that he was poisoned with strychnine. Remedies were at first thought to be in vain, but the young man has since lingered in agony alive.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—We are informed by Mr. J. H. Ferris, news agent on the Louisville and Lebanon Railroad, that last evening, as the Lebanon train was bound for this city, W. H. McCarty, a Custom house officer, and a well-known printer, who has worked in the Courier office for years, in attempting to get on the train while in motion, at the Bardonia junction, accidentally fell under the cars, the wheels passing over his breast, killing him instantly. Mr. McCarty leaves a wife and, we believe, one child to mourn his loss.

The battalion drill of the Marion Rifle Zouaves, Gill Rifles, Second Ward Rangers, First Ward Home Guards, National Guards, and the Dent Guards, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, assisted by Adjutant A. Y. Johnson, was a magnificent affair. The various evolutions were executed with great precision, and as they passed through the streets they were greatly admired by all who witnessed them.

SCARCITY OF LABORERS IN ST. LOUIS.—The St. Louis Democrat says that so many laborers are employed around that city on the fortifications that to supply the demand Maj. Gen. Fremont has authorized an agent to proceed to Chicago and send all the laborers he can get to St. Louis and to Cairo.

A new company of Home Guards was organized Friday night, in the Third Ward, called the Shrader Guards. The following officers were elected: J. Francis, Captain; J. Hassan, 1st Lieutenant; N. L. Johnson, 2d Lieutenant; D. Bolser, 3d Lieutenant.

Rifled cannon of steel are now manufactured in England at the following rates: A two hundred-pounder, \$2,000; a twelve-pounder, \$160.

Federal Officers in Richmond.

The Cincinnati Gazette, of Friday, contains a list of officers who are in prison at Richmond, Va., among whom the names of Woodruff, Neff, Austin and Hurd, of the Second Kentucky, appear. Mr. D. Morval, who has just returned, says:

The prisoners now at Richmond seem determined to put the best face on the matter, and make things as easy as possible for each other. With this view they have organized a "Richmond Prison Association." Hon. Mr. Ely is the chairman, and Mr. Houston acts as secretary. The Association is subdivided into sanitary committees, provision committees, smoking committees, police committees, &c. They meet every evening to hear the reports of the various committees, after which a humorous debate follows. Singing, and generally a dance, conclude the entertainments. The members of the Association are classified as in the House of Representatives. Each is addressed as the member from New York, the member from Connecticut, &c. A fine is inflicted for every failure to thus address a member.

The Lexington Observer & Reporter, of the 24th inst., gives the following account of the conduct of the Hon. John C. Breckinridge, upon the arrival of the guns at that place last Wednesday:

"We do not know what Mr. Breckinridge said to the troops after they had been assembled in their armory, fully armed and ready for action, but Mr. Breckinridge is grossly misrepresented if he did not, prior to that time, contribute materially to the excitement that was gotten up on the occasion. We have the authority of a gentleman for stating that he heard him declare, in the most excited and angry manner, that the troops should leave town, and that if he had fifty men he would disperse them immediately. He was told that the men should be forthcoming; the bugle was at once sounded, and more than a hundred men rushed to arms. If Mr. Breckinridge then addressed them, urging 'no violence,' he did exactly what it was his duty to do, after having most imprudently contributed to a most unnecessary excitement."

We recently paid a visit to Col. Colt's Pistol factory, and spent about an hour in going through the various apartments of that immense building. The whole number of hands connected with the factory is about 1,100, of which only about 600 or 700 are at work inside, and the rest are employed in various ways about the establishment. About forty or fifty girls are constantly at work in the Charter Oak building, making cartridges. For a month or two past a new building, about 500 feet long and 60 feet wide, has been in progress of erection, and the walls have already advanced as high as the top of the second story. When it is completed the capacity of the works will be nearly or quite doubled.

The working for many months have been running night and day, and the orders for pistols still come so fast that it is impossible to fill them as fast as they are needed; about four hundred per diem are finished, mostly of the army and navy pattern, and with all the modern improvements.—Hartford Post.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE CINCINNATI PAPERS.

CLARKSBURG, Aug. 22.—Intelligence has been received of another sharp skirmish on the Upper Kanawha. A fight took place about eight miles beyond Gauley between our men and the rebels. Between fifty and sixty of the latter were killed, while not a single national soldier was lost. Our troops captured quite a number of horses and a variety of other property.

CLARKSBURG, Aug. 22.—Advices have been received here that Gen. Cox's advanced guard, consisting of two companies under Major Hines, had a skirmish yesterday at Hawk's Nest, eight miles above Gauley. The rebels barricaded the road, but were driven back with a reported loss of fifty killed. It is said that there was "nobody hurt" on our side, though three men are missing. The report respecting the number killed is not considered reliable, but the fight and retreat of the enemy are facts.

STILL ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

COLUMBUS, August 22.—Gen. Cox's Advance Guard, the Eleventh Regiment, had an engagement on Monday near Hawk's Nest. The enemy, 4,000 strong, were beaten back with a loss of fifty men. Our loss was two wounded and one missing. Captain Drury's company particularly distinguished itself.

POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The complete enumeration of Great Britain has been summed up and found to be 29,281,164. Of this number 250,000 are abroad in the army, navy, and merchant service. The heavy emigration from Ireland since the failure of the potato crop has diminished its population twelve per cent. The number of Irish who have gone from the Island since 1851 is 1,230,986. The emigration of English and Scotch during the same period was 823,837; total from Great Britain, 2,054,823. About half of these settled in the United States; the other half in British North American possessions and Australia and other colonies. Notwithstanding this exodus, the Russian war, the cholera, the Sepoy mutiny, commercial crisis and strikes, there has been a solid increase of more than a million and a half to the population of the United Kingdom, as shown by the following table:

POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.			
	1861.	1851.	Inc.
England and Wales	20,611,725	17,927,869	2,683,856
Scotland	3,061,117	2,858,742	202,375
Ireland	5,608,322	5,522,358	86,964
British Islands	29,281,164	26,308,969	2,972,195

Net increase, 2,972,195, or 10.9 per cent. The increase is more complete than ever before, and the total is 29,281,164. The comparative growth and population of Great Britain and the United States, is exhibited as follows:

GREAT BRITAIN.		1861.	1851.	1841.
Population		29,281,164	26,308,969	22,069,000
Area		93,646	93,646	93,646

UNITED STATES.		1860.	1850.	1840.
Population		31,433,827	23,191,866	17,063,383
Area		3,616,812	3,616,812	3,616,812

The British census was taken a year later than that of the United States. The increase of population in this country is exactly three per cent. per annum compounded. Hence the present population of the United States is 32,372,576, or 3,091,712 more than Great Britain. At the next census this Republic will outnumber France or Austria, and stand next to Russia among civilized nations.

PATRIOTIC ACTION OF THE BELL MEN OF NEW YORK.—The State Executive Committee of the Union (Bell-Everett) party of New York, held a meeting in the city of New York, on Saturday last, at which resolutions were unanimously adopted expressing the hope that party and political ties would be obliterated in the State, and that all would unite in one common determination to sustain and perpetuate the Union and Constitution. The recent Union triumph in Kentucky was "hailed with joy," and the sympathy and support of every true patriot of the North pledged to the Union men of that State. The Committee then adjourned to meet at Syracuse on the 4th of September.

GEN. LYON FIGHTS GALLANTLY AFTER RECEIVING TWO WOUNDS.—Up to this time Gen. Lyon had received two wounds, and had his fine dapple gray shot dead under him, which is sufficient evidence that he had sought no place of safety for himself while he placed his men in danger. Indeed he had already unwise exposed himself. Seeing blood upon his hat, I inquired, "General, are you badly hurt?" to which he replied, "I think not seriously." He had mounted another horse and was as busily engaged as ever.—[Letter about the Springfield battle.]

For State Librarian.

Editor Democrat: Please announce me as a Union candidate for State Librarian at the next meeting of the Kentucky Legislature. I am in favor of Kentucky ever proving loyal to the United States, and may the stars and stripes forever float o'er her capital.

H. G. BANTA.

Forever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before us, With freedom's soul beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us? Frankfort, July 19, 1861.

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

We are authorized to announce W. M. SAMUELS, Esq., of Hardin county, for Clerk of the House of Representatives.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. LANDRAM, of Garrard, as a candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives of the next Legislature of Kentucky.

Railroad Matters.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, August 12, passenger trains will leave New Albany as follows:

Chicago Express (daily except Sundays)..... 5:00 A. M.
St. Louis Night Express (daily)..... 7:45 P. M.
ARRIVE AT NEW ALBANY.

St. Louis Express..... 4:30 A. M.
Reaching Louisville..... 8:15 A. M.
Chicago Mail..... 7:45 P. M.
Reaching Louisville..... 8:30 P. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

FROM JEFFERSONVILLE.

Cincinnati and Eastern Express..... 2:30 P. M.
Connection Train (at Seymour with O. and M. Railroad) East and West..... 11:00 A. M.

LOUISVILLE AND LEXINGTON R. R.

Passenger Train No. 1..... 6:00 A. M.
Passenger Train No. 2..... 2:50 P. M.
Accommodation Train..... 8:20 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R.

Nashville and Memphis Train (daily)..... 9:00 A. M.
Lebanon Train (Sundays excepted)..... 7:00 A. M.
Bardonia and Elizabethtown (Sundays excepted)..... 5:00 P. M.

It has been Currently Reported

that in most of the Western cities, the "Down Bell" toll every day at noon, for the inhabitants to gulp down quinine, as a preventive of diseases caused by malarial of the climate. course, taking quinine is a contagious habit, and every new settler is supplied with the poisonous drug, and instructed to take it in large quantities, if he would escape the Fever and Ague. Every house has its medicine-chest filled with this dangerous stuff, and as regular as the hour comes around, so regular do they gulp it down, as though it was the richest delicacy of the season. Dr. J. Hostetter, a Good Samaritan, knowing the dreadful effects of quinine upon the human system, when taken with so much indiscretion, has prepared a compound which has, in all cases in which it has been tried, proved a speedy cure for Fever and Ague, and all other diseases caused by indigestion.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers generally everywhere.

Fine Kentucky Jeans!

HAVING RECONSTRUCTED my OLD KENTUCKY JEANS, I am now prepared to furnish an article of superior quality, which I will warrant.

Free from Grease and made of Pure Native Wool.

A good supply of Negro Jeans and Under on hand.

MRS. M. A. TAYLOR

CLARE MRS. M. A. O'CONNOR

VERY MODERATE PRICES.

French Embroideries and Dress Trimmings of every variety and entirely new designs. Paris-made Bonnets, Head-Bands, Flowers, Ribbons and Feathers.

Ladies and families residing in the country, who may find it inconvenient to visit Louisville, can rely upon our orders.

Strict and Punctual Execution

Of their orders by addressing Mrs. Taylor. Merchants confiding their orders to Mrs. Taylor will find them promptly and accurately executed.

Removal.

J. MOORE HAS REMOVED HIS LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE FROM Fifth to Fourth street, in the National Hotel, and he would be pleased to see both old and new customers.

Orders or TICKETS in the popular Kentucky State Lottery (which draws daily), by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention. Address: J. MOORE, Louisville, Ky.

Cedar Grove Academy.

PORTLAND, KY.

THIS BOARDING SCHOOL, UNDER THE CHARGE of the Sisters of Loretto, will be resumed on MONDAY, the 24th September. Parents and Guardians who desire to have their children and wards present at the opening of the classes.

STEAMBOATS.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

The fine steamer ENMA DUNCAN, Capt. F. T. Batchelor, will leave as above on this Day, the 25th instant at 10 o'clock A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to MOOREHEAD & CO., Agents.

REGULAR PACKET.

For Madison, Carrollton and Kentucky River.

The new and substantial passenger and freight steamer.

JOHN A. DICKINSON, MASTER.

Will leave Louisville every Monday and Wednesday at 1 o'clock P. M. for Madison and Carrollton; and every Friday at 1 P. M. for Madison, Carrollton, Cedar Lock, Kentucky River, and intermediate landings.

Prompt and strict attention paid to the interests of the trade.

PEOPLE'S PACKET.

Regular United States Mail Line Wednesday and Saturday Packet for Owensboro and Evansville.

The new and light draught, swift running passenger boat.

MASONIC GEN. CAPT. B. J. CADY.

Will leave Portland Wharf every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 o'clock P. M. for the above and way landings.

For freight or passage apply on board or to B. J. CADY & SON, Agents.

For Evansville and all intermediate landings.

THE new and light draught side wheel steamer.

HETTY GILMORE.

A. T. GILMORE, Captain, Henry McDowell, Clerk, will leave every Monday and Thursday at 5 o'clock P. M., for Evansville and all intermediate landings, providing choice fare for passengers.

For freight or passage apply on board or to T. M. ERWIN, Agent, 37 Wall street.

REGULAR U. S. MAIL LINE, FOR HENDERSON.

Leaves every Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

For Brandenburg, Leavenworth, Stephenson, Cloverport, Hawesville, Cannellton, Tell City, Troy, Rockport, Owensboro, Evansville and Henderson.

The splendid new passenger steamer "BIG GRAY" CAPT. CARL BARTON, will leave Louisville every Monday and Friday at 5 o'clock P. M.

And the steamer "STAR" CAPT. DONALD, will leave Louisville every Wednesday and Saturday at 5 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to T. M. ERWIN, Agent, No. 37 Wall street.

CHANGE OF TIME.

CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

The Steamers of this Line will leave for CINCINNATI every day at 10 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to JOSEPH CAMPION, Agent, Office—Mail Line Wharf—Boat, foot of Third st.

Notice.

THE UNPAID STEAMER "PINK" CAPT. JAMES L. BARTON, will leave Louisville every Monday and Wednesday at 10 o'clock P. M.

Under, is now ready for the season to do all kinds of towing any point above or below the falls at the most reasonable rates. Being in charge of experienced boatmen, he will be able to impart satisfaction to all who may wish to engage his services.

All orders left at the clothing store of Ben. Durritt, corner of Fourth and Water streets, will meet with prompt attention. J. T. LITTLE, Captain, P. M. At towing done at the risk of owners.

Indiana State University

BLOOMINGTON, IND.

ALL THE DEPARTMENTS OF INDIANA UNIVERSITY will be in full operation during the coming year, with a full corps of able Professors, notwithstanding the hardness of the times. The Fall term will begin on

Tuesday, September 17th, 1861.

TUITION IS FREE.

Law Department.

Hon. GEORGE A. BICKNELL.

Of New Albany (Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit of Indiana) will have charge of this Department. His reputation as an eminent Jurist will insure a high degree of interest and importance to the Department. The Law Term begins on the 11th of November, and continues three months.

TUITION.

For the Senior Class..... \$25 00
For the Junior Class..... 20 00

Good Boarding can be obtained in Bloomington at very moderate prices.

JAMES D. MAXWELL, President of Trustees.

Bloomington, Ind., August 20, 1861.

KANAWHA

Cannel Coal Oil House.

HAVING AS TREASURER OF THE KANAWHA CANAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, purchased the entire stock of Lamps and Lamp Fixtures of WM. F. SINKALL, No. 48 Main street, fourth floor, St. Louis, Mo.

It is my purpose to keep a supply of FINE BURNING OIL, manufactured by this Company, constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail—all of which will be guaranteed to be equal, if not superior, to any Coal Oil manufactured in the country.

Our Oil is manufactured from pure Cannel Coal, and none other will be offered to our customers.

In a few days we shall be prepared to fill orders for LUBRICATING OIL, of as good quality as any in the country, at from 25 to 60 cents per gallon.

For further particulars, address J. C. HODGES, at Louisville, will be promptly attended to.

Treasurer J. C. H. O. G. M. Co.

Locust Grove Academy.

JAMES McDURRIN RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES to his old patrons and the public that he has taken charge of this institution, and will begin his next session on the 1st of September.

The course of instruction will be thorough and complete, and special attention directed to prepare boys for business and college. Tuition and board will be charged at \$25 per term. For Board, Tuition, &c., \$200 for ten months.

The school year will be divided into two sessions of five months each. No pupil received for less than a session, and a payment of one half in advance and the other half at end of session is required, unless otherwise arranged.

For further particulars, address JAS. McDURRIN, Louisville, P. O.

Woodlawn Race Course.

Sweepstake for Trotting Stallions!

ANY AGE—TWO MILE HEATS—\$100 SUBSCRIPTION—\$50 FORFEIT—TO CLOSE 23RD DAY OF AUGUST, 1861—TWO OR MORE TO MAKE A RACE.

ALL STALLIONS ENTERING IN THIS STAKE must not be owned by any person who has taken charge of this institution, and will begin his next session on the 1st of September.

Address J. W. MILTON, Secretary.

OWNERS WANTED

FOR THE FOLLOWING PACKAGES, AS MARKED: R. Sullivan, Louisville—3 boxes Sundries.

R. C. & Co.—1 case Sundries.

W. Woodcock—1 barrel Sundries.

1—3 boxes Sundries.

No Mark—1 bundle Sundries.

